

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and slightly colder to-day; to-morrow fair; diminishing northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 20. Detailed weather reports on last page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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FIRST OF BIG FLEET OF BATTLE PLANES ON WAY TO FRANCE

Baker Announces Air Programme Is Six Months Ahead of Schedule.

LATEST TYPES GOING
More of 20,000 Will Flow to Front in Increasingly Amazing Quantities.

PROBLEMS ALL SOLVED
Many American Machines to Be Flying Over German Lines This Spring.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—America's gigantic air programme is rapidly becoming an accomplished fact. The first machine of that enormous fleet of aerial battleplanes whose overwhelming number is to decide the war on the western front in the belief of many strategists are to-day already en route for the American front in France.

These machines, equipped with the first Liberty motors turned out by American methods of quantity production and believed to be the superior of any machines now in actual operation, will be flying over the German lines in a few weeks. They were not scheduled to reach France until July, but American machine shops and American workmen have done their bit and to-day the American aviation programme, calling for the production of 20,000 battleplanes in six months ahead of schedule. Great as have been the triumphs of machinery in this country, no such record as this has ever been made before.

The fact that American battle planes were now en route to France in great numbers and that six months ago they were not even in the process of production on a so-called quantity production basis, which means that once production starts it flows freely and with speed, is a fact which has been greatly reinforced on the western front. It is on America's capacity for overwhelming the Germans in the air that many hope America's victory will be decided. The full fledged aviators turned out daily at this camp are immediately replaced by new ones.

Production Steadily Increases.
Major-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, in charge of the American aviation programme, said that the production on a so-called quantity production basis, which means that once production starts it flows freely and with speed, is a fact which has been greatly reinforced on the western front. It is on America's capacity for overwhelming the Germans in the air that many hope America's victory will be decided. The full fledged aviators turned out daily at this camp are immediately replaced by new ones.

Great Difficulties Overcome.
The first shipment of battle planes marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry. In explaining the situation in the air secretary Baker's statement says: "After three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air at any time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. This combined with the fact that forty-six men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, gives a truer perspective of the European aviation situation than is commonly possessed."

For every plane in the air there must be two replacement planes on the ground. One trained plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with spare engine for each plane. Moreover, while the American programme has been delayed by difficulties which were impossible to foresee, the tentative programme was adopted in all our lack of knowledge last spring, it may be said that American planes are not due in France under the original schedule until July.

Serious Problems Conquered.
The serious problems, interwoven and reacting on each other, of the aircraft industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry had no trained men, only one or two on an appreciable production basis and a dozen smaller experimental companies. The metal work was mostly done by hand, each machine being built as a separate unit and little attempt was made to manufacture from dies, jigs or gauges. The estimates of the total value of the industry vary from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The government, which was practically the sole purchaser, had ordered 36 planes before the war broke out. Only six were actually delivered.

The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war with the United States had no information received from Berlin and forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

At the outbreak of the war the first step both in sequence and importance was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded indeed the largest immediate source of men to be trained. The first step was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded indeed the largest immediate source of men to be trained. The first step was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded indeed the largest immediate source of men to be trained.

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U. S. AIR SCHOOL A CITY OF 4,500

Ambassador Sharp Amazed at Development of Training Found in France.

LIKE A COLLEGE CAMPUS
Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Have Centres and Many Conveniences Provided.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 20.—A city of 4,500 inhabitants, where six months ago there was a vacant field; many of the finest physical and intellectual specimens of America's young manhood lying with another in mastering the art of flying, and hundreds of airplanes continually hovering or spiraling overhead, are facts which caused William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador here, enthusiasm and delight at the achievements of the aviation department of the American army when visiting the largest American aviation camp in France a few days ago.

The Ambassador said he was greatly impressed by the work accomplished in the short space of time, as ground at the aviation camp was broken only last August. The boys are working under ideal conditions. Modern sanitary methods have been adopted and baths and swimming pools installed.

The Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association have organized recreation and amusement places and the camp gives one the impression that it is the campus of a large American university. The percentage of the men were university students before entering the service.

The French officer of instruction told the Ambassador that the American boys are marvelous fliers, quick to learn, courageous and energetic, and will develop rapidly into "aces" comparable to the renowned men in other armies.

BRITISH WIN IN AIR.
Deals of German Offensive Laid to This by Gen. Maurice.
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Major-Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, said today there had been no developments on the west front during the past fortnight to indicate that the German offensive was near.

HUMBERT LEFT NO PAPERS IN OFFICE
Paris "Journal" Comments on Police Inspector's Visit.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, Feb. 20.—Commenting upon the arrest of Senator Humbert, the Journal, the leading Paris newspaper, says: "Humbert, the police inspector, visited the Journal offices to ascertain whether Senator Humbert left the office of the publication on December 8 and that since that time he has occupied no part of the building and left behind no papers whatever."

SOCIALISTS PLAN STRIKE.
Demonstration Arranged by German Independents for March 1.
LONDON, Feb. 20.—The German Independent Socialists are arranging for a demonstration strike in the munitions factories of the empire commencing March 1. The strike is to be held in the Amsterdam correspondent to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES TO BE DENIED COAL

Plan for Curtailment of Production Based on Fuel Allotments.

OPERATIVE BY APRIL 1
Railroads, Food Makers and Public Health Necessities Put Ahead of Munitions.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The long expected plan for curtailing production of luxuries, peace time goods and excess war materials has been adopted by the government. The pressure to prevent national inefficiency in war making will be exerted by the Fuel Administration and will take the form of a strict allotment of fuel to all industries during the coming year.

The listing of industries in their order of importance to the winning of the war is half completed and the new programme will be in operation within a few weeks—certainly by April 1, the beginning of the coal year.

As outlined by Fuel Administrator Garfield today, the plan is an amplification of the preferential features embodied in the Garfield industrial shut-down order of January 17. Its strength, it is said, lies in the fact that it will constitute the basis for preference in dealings of Federal agencies with industry. The effect of the new programme will be varied, but in a broad way its adoption marks the first great step toward government toward organization of the nation's production.

Order of Priority Flexible.
The order of priority as fixed by the new plan will not be final, but will be subject to changes from time to time by a preferential board to be composed of representatives of the Shipping Board, War and Navy Departments, Army and Navy. All organizations which wish to be in the present have been concerned in establishing preferences, among which the War and Navy Departments, Army and Navy. All organizations which wish to be in the present have been concerned in establishing preferences, among which the War and Navy Departments, Army and Navy.

First Two Classes Already Graded.
Officials who have been working on the plan for completed tabulation of industries to be included in the first two classes. The work of grading all other producers is under way.

With the announcement of the new order a new agency will be named to hear arguments of various industries which may seek change of classification from one class to another.

Official charged with the conduct of the war believes the rising curve will increase and that submarines will be a real menace to the shipping situation. As a result it is planned to plan the military situation is concerned if there is no further halt in shipbuilding programmes of the country.

As a further advance on the upward curve is anticipated as a result of the action taken against the ship control. As a result it is planned to plan the military situation is concerned if there is no further halt in shipbuilding programmes of the country.

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Results of 51 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Losses to British Shipping Alone.	Ships	Tons
Vessels sunk Feb. 20 to Dec. 30, 1917.	1,400	1,000,000
1917.	735	500,000
1918.	665	500,000
January 1 to 15.	8	2,000
January 16 to 31.	6	2,000
February 1 to 15.	10	6,000
February 16 to 31.	13	6,000
February 1 to 15.	12	3,000
Grand total.	507	200,000
Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly.	21.51	
Average number over 1,000 tons sunk weekly.	15.82	

WEEK'S U-BOAT TOLL 15 BRITISH VESSELS 8 Other Merchantmen Were Unsuccessfully Attacked.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—British merchantmen sunk by nine or submarine in the past week numbered fifteen, according to the Admiralty statement issued to-night. Of these, twelve were of 1,000 tons or more and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft also was sunk. Eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom for the week numbered 2,322 sailings, 2,323.

The sinkings for the last week show a slight diminution from the previous week, when nineteen merchantmen were sunk, thirteen of 1,000 tons or more and six under that tonnage.

How the German submarines were during the week ended February 20 were two steamships of more than 1,500 tons and one sailing vessel of more than 1,000 tons.

ALLIES LEADING
IN U-BOAT RACE
President Wilson's Chart of Sinkings Shows Lowest Depression Passed.

NEWS CHEERS OFFICIALS
Upward Trend Will Prevent Drastic Cutting Off of Imports and Exports.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The United States and her allies are forging ahead in the race with Germany's submarines. The lowest point in the charted curve of the international shipping situation has been reached and passed, and the chart drawn by President Wilson's chart showed clearly that the point of availability of ships was on the rising curve, it was learned today.

Official charged with the conduct of the war believes the rising curve will increase and that submarines will be a real menace to the shipping situation. As a result it is planned to plan the military situation is concerned if there is no further halt in shipbuilding programmes of the country.

Continued on Third Page.

BARRAGE HALTS RAID BY FOE ON U. S. TRENCHES

Artillery Lays Down Impenetrable Fire as Germans Attempt Sortie.

THEIR LOSSES SEVERE
French Attack Over Wide Front in Lorraine and Capture 400 Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 20.—The Germans again attempted a raid against the American lines last night, but the raiders were discovered and the artillery, responding to rocket signals, laid down a heavy barrage almost instantly. The German path back to their line was marked by red lines.

During the night a machine gun bullet killed an American private. Enemy planes flew over the entire position repeatedly to-day. One American machine in a dash over an enemy trench sprayed it with machine gun bullets.

For several days the Germans have been concentrating artillery of various calibres opposite the American positions. They now have a considerable number of guns as when the Americans first took the sector and between 800 and 1,000 shells are being fired at the American positions, when at first there was only 150.

American artillerymen continue their practice of sending the enemy at least two or three shells for one. Enemy artillery during the last twenty-four hours paid particular attention to towns and battery positions, firing hundreds of shells on them. Three soldiers wounded and the only casualties from the shell fire.

French MAKE ATTACK.
They Capture Over 400 Men in Lorraine Sector.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—French detachments made a heavy attack on the Germans in Lorraine today, entering the German lines over a large front and capturing more than 400 prisoners, according to the official announcement to-night. The text of the statement reads:

In the Argonne we repulsed an attack at Four de Paris, and inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy. In the Lorraine sector, north of Buzancy and east of Moncel (northeast of Nancy), our detachments penetrated the German lines deeply on a large front.

WEST FRONT RAIDED.
British Airmen Active in Belgium—Brazes and Engel Bombed.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Both allied and German raiding parties continued busy today, several clashes attending steady operations. On the British front, the Germans this morning made a particularly severe attack east of Arras, but were repulsed in their endeavor to break through a few miles.

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GERMANS INVADE ESTHONIA; RUSH TOWARD PETROGRAD; TAKE 2,500 WAR PRISONERS

REICHSTAG GETS UKRAINE TERMS
Dr. von Kuhlmann Says Territorial Demands Will Go to a Commission.

POLES TO HAVE A VOICE
Germany Ready, He Says, Even Now for Peace on Its Own Terms.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.—Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, at the opening session of the German Reichstag today delivered an address to the members in which he dealt at length with the peace treaty signed by the Central Powers with the Ukraine and the collapse of the peace negotiations with Russia. Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, and Friedrich von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, were attentive listeners to the address.

Dr. von Kuhlmann asserted that the peace intentions of Russia could no longer be credited, but he said that even today Germany was prepared to conclude a peace "which corresponds with our interests." He assured the peace agreement with the Ukraine as an indication of the readiness of the Central Powers for peace. He referred especially to the advantage which the Teutonic allies would derive during the present year from the economic treaty with the Ukraine and recommended the approval of the compact.

Blames Czar for the War.
Speaking on the first reading of the Ukraine treaty, Dr. von Kuhlmann said the Ukraine people's republic was a young State, reared on the ground of the former Russian Empire after the decaying edifice of the Czar's empire, which had been the principal cause of the world's war, collapsed under the blow of the German armies.

The Ukrainian race was one of the strongest elements of the Russian Empire. In respect to its minerals, coal and iron, the Ukraine was very rich and also possessed elements of its own industry.

Frontier Not Finally Fixed.
"The negotiations were not quite as easy as in most cases with such young peoples," said Dr. von Kuhlmann. "National ideas and desires were not free from the influence of their representatives. They made territorial demands which were hardly able of realization. The demarcation of the frontier with Russia is still a question in question for us," Dr. von Kuhlmann continued, "they are considerably lighter for the Dual Monarchy. In our case the interests are chiefly external, in theirs they are chiefly internal. There are no momentous interests of an internal political nature."

Polish Interests Considered.
"That gave very much consideration indeed to Polish interests is clear from the form of stipulations detailing frontier lines, only in a general way reserving detailed demarcation to a commission. Further, the negotiations which the Austro-Hungarian Government, in accord with the German Government, conducted with the Ukraine resulted in a clear demarcation of frontier lines in a much more ample manner and that this way the ethnographical situation and the desires of the population can receive most far reaching consideration."

600 IN BRITAIN SIGN FOR DRAFT
Consul-General Says All of Military Age Are Now Registered.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Approximately 600 American residents in the United Kingdom are subject to the draft under the American military law, it was announced today by the American Consul-General, Robert P. Skinner, who registered since the draft scheme went into effect. This means that virtually all the Americans of draft age in the kingdom have signed up.

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Pogroms in Russian Cities Are Reported

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 20.—Serious outbreaks against the Jews in various parts of Russia are described in reports received from the Jewish Press Bureau here.

Pogroms are said to have occurred at Lublin, Raskhoff, Tsherkoni, Tiraspol and Kornin.

BRITISH BAN ON EASTERN PEACE

Will Not Recognize Any Plan Involving Poland Before Consulting Her.

AUSTRIA'S VIEW GIVEN
Premier von Seydler Defends Treaty With Ukraine in Reichsrat.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British Government has instructed its agent at Kiev to make the declaration that Great Britain will not recognize any peace in the east which involves Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

Menace to Petrograd.
Apparently the German invasion of Russia is being pressed with an energy and determination in keeping with all Germany's war efforts. The fact that many divisions were supposed to have been transferred from the east to the west front is a sufficiently strong indication of the German intention to insure the discomfiture of the demoralized Bolsheviks.

ANARCHY IN PETROGRAD
Robberies, Orgies and Street Fighting at Many Other Points.

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—A batch of belated Russian despatches, sent from February 8 to February 14, reached London to-night. They bear to a great extent the stamp of the Bolshevik official press agent. A Petrograd cablegram tells of the theft of \$20,000 from a newspaper on the Neva. A messenger who carried the money was murdered and subsequently the two robbers were killed.

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Town of Werdor Passed in Apparent Drive to Reval.

RESISTANCE IS FEEBLE
Several Hundred Guns and Much Rolling Stock Captured.

ADVANCE FROM DVINSK Divisions Beyond Lutsk Are Moving on Rovno—Blow to Rumania.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The forward movement of the German troops eastward into Russia continues, according to the official communication issued this evening. The text of the communication says:

The forward movement continues in the east. German troops have entered the town of Werdor, beyond the line which has been passed through in an easterly direction. [The town of Werdor, Esthonia, is situated on the coast of Bol Sound. It is probable that the forces landing there came from Moon or Oesel Islands, which lie off the Esthonian coast and which for a long time have been occupied by the Germans. Werdor is about sixty-five miles northward of the important Gulf of Finland port, Reval.]

An earlier statement to-day reads: On both sides of the Riga-Petrograd railway the Russian positions were crossed and we advanced twenty kilometers beyond the line which had been our front. Feeble resistance on the part of the enemy near Inzen, north of the railway, soon was broken. Our divisions pushed on from Dvinsk to the northeast and to the east. Between Dvinsk and Lutsk they advanced on wide sectors. Divisions were pressed forward beyond the Lutsk are marching on Rovno. Prisoners to the number of 2,500, several hundred guns and a great amount of rolling stock fell into our hands.

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